THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that he could not say if this candidate was available at the time and that he would make enquiries if particulars were furnished. He added that the vacancies under discussion might have been advertised, and not having notified them was an omission. But even if advertised, the decision would not have been different as full information in regard to all candidates who possessed the required qualifications was before Government when they sanctioned the appointments. He stated that all vacancies requiring advertisement would be notified.

MR. N. G. SANJEEVIAH thanked the Government for this assurance.

REPRESENTATIONS—(*resumed*).

No. 39.—Introduction of an Act to prevent beggary in the State. Dharmaprakasha D. Banumiah, Special Interest, Mysore City.

DHARMAPRAKASHA D. BANUMIAH prayed that an Act to prevent beggary be introduced in the State. He said that beggars occupied the margins of every busy road and went on worrying the passers-by for charity in cash or kind. They often sat around the Town Hall, basking in the sun, and they were both an eye-sore and a nuisance to the general public. They sometimes lay themselves across the road, and insisted on payment and it was impossible to avoid them.

MR. T. S. ALI KHAN brought to notice that the Police took no action to keep them under check.

THE DEWAN thought that the Police could sufficiently control them. He also said that in Bombay, the beggar problem was more serious and yet there was no legislation to prevent it there.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA observed that with all that, in Bombay, when a beggar asked for alms, if one said "*Mafkarna*," he would quietly go away ; but, in Mysore, it was not the case. Beggars would not leave one unless something was given to them.

MR. N. G. SANJEEVIAH observed that in the Cantonment, beggary in the street was not allowed at all.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA said that similar action should be taken in the Mysore State also.

MR. TUDKI RAMANNA represented that the beggar problem was puzzling the public mind in rural parts also.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA considered legislation very necessary, and suggested the establishment of Poor Houses.

THE DEWAN observed that it was better for the general public to take needful action to discourage able-bodied people from resorting to beggary than look to Government for help.

MR. SIDDALINGADEVARU was surprised that Government should find it impossible to prevent beggary by legislation. If they only made up their minds to do it, there were the legal advisers to suggest ways and means. In the meanwhile, he suggested that the Inspector-General of Police be instructed to arrest able-bodied beggars and put them in the lock-up or whip them. He was personally aware of all the nuisance committed by beggars in the village parts, and he knew of more than one case of innocent women being carried away by undesirable persons in the garb of beggars. There were others who sat on the way, ate mud and even human excreta, wounded themselves, brought out blood from their bodies and threw it on the passers-by unless some coins were thrown at them. He urged that immediate action was called for to put an end to such excesses.

MR. A. K. VENKÁTAVARADACHAR considered that it was not advisable to legislate in the matter, as that would lead to difficulties.

With reference to Mr. H. C. Dasappa's suggestion, MR. S. VENKATESIAYA enquired who would pay for the maintenance of Poor Houses.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA replied that it should be done by the people as a matter of course.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the difficulty in that case was to make the beggars go to Poor Houses.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH observed that very often, the so-called beggars were the cause of so many thefts. He referred to the adoption of the system of licensing beggars as in Japan and suggested that the same might be adopted in Mysore also.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA observed that if the beggar problem was tackled properly, crime would automatically diminish. He therefore suggested that Poor Houses should be started in the cities and that the inmates be made to work and manufacture khaddar.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that Section 56 of the Police Regulation already gave power to the Police to control street beggary. If the beggars insisted or did anything obscene, the Police could also take charge of such persons and proceed against them.

MR. KENCHAPPA observed that action could be taken against them only after a complaint was registered. He asked who would take action in the village parts where there was not sufficient police force to complain to.

MR. L. VEMA REDDY suggested that the Police must be asked to take cognizance of such matters without waiting for complaints or reports.

KHAN BAHADUR MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN suggested that Section 56 of the Police Regulation should be made applicable to rural areas also and brought into effect everywhere.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that it was difficult to extend it all over the State, because there would be no one in the villages to remove beggars to the lock-ups. The question whether the licensing system was practicable or desirable would be enquired into and action taken after ascertaining what was being done elsewhere.

MR. SRINIVASIENGAR of Yelandur brought to notice that beggars were freely entering railway carriages and worrying the passengers to pay them something. He requested that this matter should also be taken into consideration while disposing of the subject under reference.

No. 40.—Prohibition of cow-slaughter.

(*a*) Messrs. Basappa Gowda, Sorab Taluk; N. Gurulingappa and J. Sivarudrappa, Honnali Taluk; T. Basettappa, Channagiri Taluk and all the other members of the Shimoga District.

(*b*) Messrs. L. Vema Reddy and S. Venkatasamigowda, Malur Taluk.

MESSRS. BASAPPA GOWDA, N. GURULINGAPPA and J. SIVARUDRAPPA and many other members of the Shimoga District, and also MESSRS. L. VEMA REDDY and S. VENKATASAMI GOWDA prayed that a law be passed very early prohibiting cow-slaughter.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS, informed the House that the Committee that had been appointed to go into the question had its report ready, and that it was under circulation, before submission to Government.

MR. K. V. VEERANNA observed that this was a very important question and that Government kept on promising to take action for the past few years.

MR. L. VEMA REDDY observed that on comparatively minor questions which had arisen long after this question was moved in the Constitutional Houses, Government had already issued definite orders, and he was very sorry that such an

important matter was kept pending for so long. Legislation had been enacted in this matter in Northern India many years ago. The same was done even in Hyderabad. He was surprised that there should be such an amount of hesitation and indecision in a premier Hindu State like Mysore.

MR. SIDDALINGADEVARU said that although there was such a large amount of agitation in favour of action being taken in this matter for over two years now, action was being delayed so long. He requested that the matter should be expedited.

MR. S. VENKATESAIYA, who was also a member of the Committee appointed by Government to go into this question, stated that there was some delay in submitting the report of the Committee. His own opinion was that in some parts of the State there was some excitement in the public mind due to some other causes, and it was thought inadvisable to submit the report in this matter at such a time. This was the cause of the delay. The report was now ready and was under circulation, as already stated by the Development Secretary. Now that the excitement was going down it might be hoped that the recommendations of the Committee would be made known and orders of Government passed on them very early.

THE DEWAN replied that all the points mentioned in the course of the discussion had been considered by the Committee and their report was awaited.

MR. B. GOPALACHAR asked whether orders could be expected to be passed before the next session of the Assembly.

THE DEWAN regretted that Government was not in a position to give such an assurance.

No. 41.—(*a*) Establishment of Munsiff-Magistrate's Court at Mudgere.

Mr. B. Rangarajayya, Mudgere Taluk.

MR. B. RANGARAJAYYA represented that people residing on the borders of Chikmagalur Taluk and in the Mudgere Taluk found it very difficult to travel to the district headquarters for the disposal of civil and criminal cases. He prayed that a court presided over by a Munsiff-Magistrate with Second Class criminal powers and jurisdiction to entertain suits up to Rs. 1,000 should be established at Mudgere. He added that particularly in the Mudgere Taluk, there were more than 120 Breach of Contract cases which it is not possible for the Amildar to dispose of early. If a court was established at Mudgere, he thought that the town also would improve.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the representation would be referred to the Chief Court for opinion.

(*b*) Establishment of Munsiff-Magistrates' Courts at Malvalli and Chamarajanagar.

Messrs. 1. M. C. Lingegowda (Mandya Taluk), 2. B. Channappa (Yedatore Taluk), 3. V. Bandiah (Nanjangud Taluk), 4. K. V. Veeranna (Chamarajnagar Taluk), 5. Junjappa *alias* Puttasamiah (Malvalli Taluk), 6 Sanganabasappa (Chamarajnagar Municipality), 7. T. S. Allikhan (Minority Interest), 8. H. C. Rayappa (Minority Interest), 9. Patel Lingegowda (Krishnarajapete Taluk), 10. Chiklingegowda *alias* Annegowda (Mandya Taluk), 11. Sivananjegowda (Seringapatam Taluk), 12. H. C. Dasappa (Special Interest), 13. B. S. Puttasamiah (T.-Narasipur Taluk), 14. D. Banumiah (Special Interest), 15. N. Siddalingadevarú (Seringapatam Taluk), 16. Chikkegowda (Malvalli Taluk), 17. Doddayajaman Puttanaika (Minority Interest), 18. Puttananjiah (Malvalli Municipality, 19. S. Thimmegowda (Krishnarajapet Taluk), and 20. S. C. Malliah (Mandya Taluk.)

MESSRS. M. C. LINGE GOWDA, K. V. VEERANNA and a large number of other members represented that Munsiff-Magistrates' courts were urgently required at Malvalli and Chamarajnagar. They added that when the same question was brought up at the last session, Government had said that the Chief Court would be consulted. They requested that the matter might be expedited.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that it was understood that this matter was under consideration.

MR. K. V. VEERANNA strongly supported the idea of starting Munsiff-Magistrates' courts.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the scheme had not worked satisfactorily in some places, as for instance in Hole-Narsipur. The whole matter required careful consideration by the Chief Court, whose suggestions and opinion were necessary before Government made any definite reply to the representation. He added that the number of courts had recently been increased, and if more were necessary, the matter would be considered by Government.

(*c*) Establishment of Munsiff-Magistrates' courts in taluk headquarters of the State, and where this is not practicable, one for two taluks at least.

Messrs. B. Gopalachar, Katte Dakappa and Tudki Ramanna Gowda, (Thirthahalli Taluk), S. Siddabasappa and Abdul Nabisab, (Shikarpur Taluk) J. Sivarudrappa and N. Gurulingappa, (Honnali Taluk).

(*d*) Establishment of Munsiff-Magistrates' courts with Second Class power in all taluks of the State

Mr. T. Ramachandra Rao, (Magadi Taluk).

MESSRS. B. GOPALACHAR, T. RAMACHANDRA RAO and several others prayed that Munsiff-Magistrates' courts be started in all taluk head-quarters of the State, with Second Class powers, and where this was not practicable, one for two taluks at least be established.

MR. SRINIVASIENGAR of Yelandur said that people of Yelandur should go to Chamarajnagar which was 12 miles off or to Nanjangud which was much more distant. Criminal cases from all the surrounding places were being referred to the Special Magistrate's Court with the result that very few cases of any particular taluk would get disposed of. If at least an extra Munsiff's Court was given to Chamarajnagar, there would be some more convenience afforded to the litigant public.

MR. L. VEMA REDDY also urged that a Munsiff Magistrate's Court should be established in every taluk head-quarter.

Many other members represented that if such a course was adopted, the raiyats would save a lot of money which they had now to incur in having to travel long distances.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA said that the existing arrangement was inconvenient alike to the lawyers and the raiyats. He thought that the facilities prayed for were very necessary.

MR. G. K. MALLAPPA said that the Chief Judge recently inspected both the Tiptur and the Tumkur Munsiffs' Courts and promised to recommend the transfer of the Tumkur Court to Tiptur. He prayed that necessary action might be taken accordingly.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that he noted that it was the opinion of the Assembly that Munsiff-Magistrates' Courts should be established in every taluk head-quarter. He promised to communicate the views of the Assembly to the Chief Court and to take needful action on receipt of their opinion.

In view of these discussions, Representations Nos. 42 and 43 were not separately discussed.

No. 52.—Debarring retired officers in receipt of monthly pensions from practising as pleaders or advocates.

Messrs. K. Ramanna, Hole-Narasipur Taluk, Bale Venkatasamappa, Hole-Narsipur Municipality and Giddegowda, Hole-Narasipur Taluk.

MR. K. RAMANNA complained that the subject matter of his representation had not been correctly printed and explained that his original subject ran as follows:—

"That retired officers in receipt of a monthly pension of Rs. 200 and above be debarred from practising as Pleaders or Advocates."

He said that his object was to prevent retired officers from competing with the junior members of the legal profession so as to create greater scope for the latter's practice.

THE LAW SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT said that there were practical difficulties in the way of restraining people from practising as lawyers since any one who held a *sannad* from the Chief Court was entitled to practise as a lawyer at any time. He also added that there were cases where persons who took to legal practice in the first instance, joined the government service and again after retirement from the latter reverted to the Bar on the *sannads* originally held by them, and that Government had no power to cancel such *sannads*.

THE DEWAN observed that it was not possible to do anything in the matter.

No. 53.—Payment of batta and mileage to patels attending criminal courts.

Messrs. Veeregowda and Hanumegowda, Dodballapur Taluk and Huchahanumegowda, Nelamangala Taluk.

MR. VEEREGOWDA prayed that patels might be given mileage and daily allowance when summoned by the Police or the Courts as witnesses in criminal cases by virtue of their office.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the opinion of the Chief Court and of the District Magistrates had been called for and necessary action would be taken in due course.

No. 54.—Witness batta and witness fees in civil courts.

Mr. Bale Gowda, Kunigal Taluk.

MR. BALE GOWDA represented that the amount tendered by the parties in civil suits on account of witness batta and warrant fees, if it be less than one rupee, was being credited to Government within one year, though the disposal of cases took two or three years, with the result that the parties had to deposit a fresh amount on that account. As this system put the parties to loss, he prayed that the amount might not be credited to Government until the case was disposed of.

THE LAW SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT said that the amount which was credited to Government could be got refunded by applying to the concerned courts.

MR. K. V. VEERANNA and MR. N. Y. PISSAY complained that even if the money was so refunded, it would go to the pocket of the lawyer and rarely reach the clients

and so requested that a rule should be made to the effect that it should not be paid to the vakils.

THE LAW SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT said that under the existing practice the amount could be refunded if asked by the party.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that it was difficult to keep account of small amounts like two annas or so and that when a refund was asked for, it could be easily given by the court.

MR. E. KRISHNAPPA suggested that a ruling might be issued that in pending cases the amount should not lapse at the end of the year.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL promised to examine this matter.

No. 56.—Waiting rooms for the witnesses in the courts.

Mr. B. Venkatagiriappa, Sagar Taluk.

MR. B. VENKATAGIRIAPPA prayed that waiting rooms for the convenience of witnesses in all courts throughout the State be provided.

THE DEWAN said that this was being done.

No. 57.—Construction of public galleries in the first and second class courts.

Mr. Rama Das, Hiriyur Taluk.

This subject was not taken up as the mover was absent.

No. 58.—Transfers of Police Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, etc.

Messrs. Patel Veeregowda and Patel Hanumegowda, Dodballapur Taluk.

MR. VEEREGOWDA prayed that Police Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Jamedars be transferred once in two years and that Constables and others might not be kept in employment in their native places.

Many other members said that they must be transferred every year.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE said that of late, the Police officers were being transferred at proper intervals and that in the whole State there were not more than one or two Inspectors who were in the same station for more than two years.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that it was not desirable to prescribe such a rigid rule as a knowledge of local conditions gained by the Police subordinates would be helpful in the detection of crime.

MR. VEMA REDDY opposed the representation on the ground that an Inspector newly posted to a town took about six months to study the local conditions and gather information about the criminals, etc., and that frequent transfers would dislocate the work of the Police.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA advocated the adoption of the Bombay rule not to employ people in their own native districts.

THE DEWAN replied that the suggestion would be borne in mind.

No. 59.—Increase of pay to Police Constables and Daffedars.

Mr. A. K. Venkatavaradachar, Chikballapur Taluk.

MR. VENKATAVARADACHAR prayed that the scale of pay to Police Constables and Daffedars be suitably enhanced.

THE DEWAN said that as referred to in his opening address it had been decided to raise the minimum pay of Constables from Rs. 12 to Rs. 13 per mensem and that the question of Daffedars would be considered in due course.

No. 60.—Renewal of gun licenses.

Messrs. B. N. Muniswamappa, Bangalore Taluk; B. Abdur Rahmon, Minority Interest and Nilgiri Sanjeeyiah, Minority Interest.

MR. MUNISWAMAPPA prayed that the Amildars might be invested with the power of renewing the licenses for three years at a time.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that Government had in a notification dated 17th January 1927 already empowered Amildars and Deputy Amildars to renew licenses in Form IX (which are the licenses most in request) and these officers could grant renewals under Rule 18 of the Arms Rules for periods not exceeding 5 years.

MR. BAGAMANE DEVAGOWDA said that the new rules had not come into force in many places and urged that they should be enforced in the whole State.

MR. E. KRISHNAPPA represented that many of the members including himself were not aware of the existing rules on the subject and requested that the old practice of indicating, in the Subjects Book, references to Standing Orders pertaining to the subjects might be adopted as it would tend to enlighten the members.

THE DEWAN promised to consider the suggestion favourably.

No. 61.—Grant of gun license to all cultivators in jungle tracts.

Mr. M. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Magadi Taluk.

MR. RANGASWAMY IYENGAR represented that under the existing rule the grant of gun licenses was restricted to paying an assessment of Rs. 20 and above and that the raiyats cultivating lands near forests and jungles should be granted gun licenses so that they might be armed against wild animals injuring human beings or cattle.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that there was no need to arm everybody in the villages since the work of destruction of wild animals was generally undertaken by one or two shikars in the locality; that it was not desirable to issue gun license indiscriminately without regard to the good behaviour of the parties applying for them and that in practice the amount of assessment that an applicant paid was also taken into account as a measure of his respectability and fitness for being trusted with the arms and ammunition he desired to possess.

No. 62.—Issue of gun or revolver licenses in booklet forms.

Messrs. 1. M. C. Lingegowda (Mandya Taluk), 2. B. Channappa (Yedatore Taluk), 3. V. Bandiah (Nanjangud Taluk), 4. K. V. Veeranna (Chamarajnagar Taluk), 5 Junjappa *alias* Puttasamiah (Malavalli Taluk), 6. Sanganabasappa (Chamarajnagar Municipality), 7. T. S. Aliikhan (Minority Interest), 8. H. C. Rayappa (Minority Interest), 9. Patel Lingegowda (Krishnarajapet Taluk), 10. Chiklingegowda *alias* Annegowda (Mandya Taluk), 11. Sivananjegowda (Seringapatam Taluk), 12. H. C. Dasappa (Special Interest), 13. B. S. Puttasamiah (T.-Narsipur Taluk), 14. D. Banumiah (Special Interest), 15. N. Siddalingadevaru (Seringapatam Taluk), 16. Chikkegowda (Malavalli Taluk), 17. Doddayajaman Puttanayaka (Minority Interest), 18 Puttananjiah (Malavalli Municipality), 19. S. Thimmegowda (Krishnarajapet Taluk) and 20. S. C. Malliah (Mandya Taluk.)

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA and others represented that gun or revolver licenses might be issued in the form of booklets on the model of those issued to motor drivers so that they might be handy to be carried in their pockets.

THE DEWAN promised to consider the suggestion favourably.

No. 63.—Expenses incurred in connection with the Bangalore Disturbances to be levied on the citizens of Bangalore.

Messrs. 1. M. C. Lingegowda (Mandya Taluk), 2. B. Channappa (Yedatore Taluk), 3. V. Bandiah (Nanjangud Taluk), 4. K. V. Veeranna (Chamarajnagar Taluk), 5. Junjappa *alias* Puttasamiah (Malavalli Taluk), 6. Sanganabasappa (Chamarajnagar Municipality), 7. T. S. Allikhan (Minority Interest), 8. H. C. Rayappa (Minority Interest), 9. Patel Lingegowda (Krishnarajapet Taluk), 10. Chiklingegowda *alias* Annegowda (Mandya Taluk), 11. Sivananjegowda (Seringapatam Taluk), 12. H. C. Dasappa (Special Interest), 13. B. S. Puttasamiah (T.-Narsipur Taluk), 14. D. Banumiah (Special

Interest), 15. N. Siddalingadevaru (Seringapatam Taluk), 16. Chikkegowda (Malavalli Taluk), 17. Doddayajaman Puttanayaka (Minority Interest), 18. Puttananjiah (Malavalli Municipality), 19. S. Thimmegowda (Krishnarajapet Taluk), and 20. S. C. Malliah (Mandya Taluk.)

MR. H. C. DASAPPA prayed that the large amount of money for Police and other arrangements to put down the frequent disturbances in Bangalore need not be met from general revenues but ordered to be recovered from the inhabitants of Bangalore City. He pointed out that this subject had been moved by the representatives of the Mysore District with the object of seeing that the raiyats in general were not required to pay for the extra charges incurred in the special interest of a particular locality. In this view he said that it was right and legitimate that the cost incurred by Government in connection with the special Police protection afforded to Bangalore was recovered from the citizens of Bangalore. He pointed out that as an aftermath of disturbances that occurred in Bangalore on the 30th of July 1928, the City Police had to be enormously strengthened, two buses had to be purchased for patrol duty and the military also had to be summoned frequently; that all these involved on Government heavy expenses by way of contingent and other charges with the result that a comparsion of the expenditure on protection to Bangalore City in 1928-29 with that of the previous year showed an increase of about Rs. 16,000. He said that it was not proper to meet this extra expenditure from the general revenues.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that no extra Police force had been sanctioned to Bangalore City after the disturbances, that it was the obligatory duty of Government to provide for extra Police protection against apprehended disturbances of peace and that there was nothing wrong in meeting the cost of protective measures taken on such occasions from the general revenues. He added that the buses recently purchased were not meant only for Bangalore City but would be made available for use in the whole State and that their purchase was a matter of general Police equipment, which was kept in special reserve for duty anywhere.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA, however, insisted that they were meant primarily for affording protection to Bangalore where, according to mob psychology, there was a tendency for rioting to occur again and again, and cited as instances the incidents connected with the strikes of the mill hands that occurred during recent months.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it was the duty of Government to afford adequate protection in times of trouble and that if a contingency like the one in Bangalore arose in any part of the State, similar arrangements would be made. He, however, added that if the conditions in Bangalore City continued to reveal a disturbed state of peace, Government would consider the suggestion made by the members, but that as matters stood, the extra Police equipment referred to was not for the Bangalore City or District alone.

MR. N. G. SANJEEVIAH said that the suggestion of Mr. Dasappa was a strange one, that it was not correct to say that the outburst of July 1928 was in any sense communal and that according to the views of the Visvesvaraya Committee, the root cause was the unemployment question. In that sense, he said that Mysore was primarily blameworthy since it was responsible, as the seat of the University, to produce hundreds of educated young men only to swell the ranks of the unemployed.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH speaking in support of the representation said that the question at issue was not merely one of incurring greater expenditure in one tract over the other, but that of utilising the general revenues in the best interests of the State as a whole. He pointed out that after the disturbances of July 1928 an extra expenditure of Rs. 2 lakhs had been incurred, including the one on the Visvesvaraya Committee, all of which could have been avoided. For, according to him when riots took place in a certain area between two powerful communities, no power on earth could restore peace abruptly unless the contending parties themselves came to some settlement. He said that when nation-building departments were being starved without adequate grants, it was not right to waste money on extra protective measures in one place. In conclusion, he said that the force of his argument would be better realised by those who had an idea of the vast improvement that could, however, have been effected to the State if that sum had been spent on village improvement.

MR. M. RAMA DAS opposed the representation on the ground that there were so many disturbances elsewhere in British India and that in all those places no punitive force was employed.

MR. S. N. M. RAZVI regretted that some of the members should not have realised the importance of Bangalore, that besides being the seat of the Government, it was the greatest

commercial and industrial centre and formed the gate-way, as it were, of the State. Thus, he said, any protective measures undertaken by Government in Bangalore were meant not only for the safety of the Bangaloreans but also of the innumerable people visiting it from various parts of the State and elsewhere. He, therefore, felt that the subject of the representation could be worked out in spirit only when the outsiders also were forced to pay for the extra Police protection. He said that it was a pity that the members should object to the provision of protective measures to their own fellow-citizens, while they had not a word of protest to raise against the expenditure of lakhs of rupees made on the visits of high personages from outside. He concluded with the remark that the Bangalore Disturbances were mere passing clouds on the horizon, the effects of which were bound to disappear and that there was no use of objecting to certain inevitable expenditure brought about by the follies of two communities.

THE DEWAN said that the subject had been discussed at sufficient length and that the request contained therein was not feasible.

No. 64.—Establishment of dispensaries in the Malnad.

Messrs. C. Subbanna Naik, Koppa Taluk; Manjegowda and Dyavappagowda, Mudgere Taluk.

MR. SUBBANNA NAIK represented that the number of diseases was increasing day by day in the Malnad and that many people were dying for want of medical help. He, therefore, prayed that buildings might be provided and dispensaries opened therein at the rate of one for every 8 to 10 villages in the Malnad.

MR. S. V. GURUMURTHIACHARYA and others represented that as there was great need for lady doctors, the number of scholarships now available might be doubled.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that there would be no difficulty about giving stipends to lady candidates if they were forthcoming for training in the Medical School or College.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that the Malnad had 1,100 villages and according to the rate proposed in the representation, it would require 110 dispensares. He said that the opening of such a large number all at once was impossible due to financial considerations and that with a view to opening as many new dispensaries as possible every year, the Senior Surgeon had been requested to prepare a

programme for the next 3 years and that necessary steps would be taken in the matter.

At this stage, several members from the Malnad brought to notice certain local grievances as follows :—

(1) MR. DYAVAPPAGOWDA complained that the dispensary at the Banakal Hobli, Mudgere Taluk, was closed down and that a new one was not started in its place so far in spite of several representations.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL promised to make enquiries.

(2) MR. SUBBANNA NAIK represented that there was great necessity for a dispensary at Chowlmane in the Koppa Taluk and that in spite of the fact that one rich gentleman offered to provide a building, so far no dispensary had been given. He requested that the matter might be investigated.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the matter would be considered.

(3) MESSRS. B. GOPALACHAR and TUDAKI RAMANNA drew the attention of Government to the promise made during the previous session that if the District Board and the Municipality would agree to pay their quota three years hence, a maternity would be started at Thirthahalli and complained that Government did not yet take necessary action.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the matter would be considered as soon as the District Board resolution was received. He observed that the Municiplity had sent their resolution but the District Board resolution had not been received.

KHAN BAHADUR MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN suggested that a sum of Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 25,000 might be provided annually for opening new dispensaries in the Malnad and that if that was repeated during the next 10 years, it would be possible to open dispensaries in all the villages.

THE SENIOR SURGEON explained that a sum of Rs. 10,000 had been sanctioned in the current year's budget for opening rural dispensaries and that as he had already exceeded that allotment to the extent of Rs. 6,000 the question of sanctioning new dispensaries would be considered at the time of the next budget. He added that the existing number of dispensaries gave an average of 2 for every taluk and that it compared very favourably with the conditions in the neighbouring presidencies.

MR. TUDAKI RAMANNA requested that an additional Assistant Surgeon might be sanctioned for the Thirthahalli Hospital under the Malnad Improvement scheme, as a single doctor found it difficult to manage the work.

THE SENIOR SURGEON replied that as soon as the Maternity was opened the congestion would be removed.

MR. M. L. NAGAPPA SETTY also pressed for the opening of a larger number of dispensaries in the Malnad.

No. 65.—Opening of a dispensary in every hobli headquarters.

Messrs. B. N. Muniswamappa, Bangalore Taluk, B. Abdur Rahmon, Minority Interest and Nilgiri Sanjeeviah, Minority Interest.

(Already discussed.)

No. 66—Appointment of Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

Mr. T. Ramachandra Rao, Magadi Taluk.

MR. RAMACHANDRA RAO prayed for the appointment of a lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon in every taluk headquarter town.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that the difficulty lay in securing qualified lady candidates who knew the local vernacular.

MR. VEMA REDDY and others thought that if the vacancies were properly advertised, it was possible to get qualified candidates from outside. In regard to the vernacular, they thought that the selected candidates would pick up Kannada very soon.

THE SENIOR SURGEON said that the recent appointments of lady doctors were made all from outside owing to the paucity of hands locally. He added that Government were prepared to increase the number of scholarships whenever there were lady candidates forthcoming for training.

No. 67.—Ayurvedic training of Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

Messrs. L. Vema Reddy and S. Venkatasami Gowda, Malur Taluk.

MR. L. VEMA REDDY said that the Ayurvedic system was a very scientific system specially suited to the climatic conditions of this country and that if it was encouraged properly, the need for importing medicines from Western countries might be considerably reduced and the expenditure also minimised. He represented that the system was dying for want of encouragement and he was of opinion that if the existing Sub-Assistant Surgeons could be given training in the use of indigenous drugs, through the medium of the Ayurvedic College, they would be made more useful to the public, especially in the rural areas where the people had still some prejudice against allopathy. As a first step in that direction, he requested that the men trained in the Ayurvedic system should be given the same pay and status as allopathic doctors and that the existing dispensaries should be equipped also with the Ayurvedic and Unani drugs.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL enquired whether it was his idea to replace the present Sub-Assistant Surgeons by Ayurvedic doctors, and if so, whether the existing men could be sent away.

MR. VEMA REDDY replied that his suggestion was to equip the existing medical officers with a knowledge of the ayurvedic system and also to introduce training in allopathy into the Ayurvedic College.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that it was not possible to train Ayurvedic doctors in surgery as the two sciences were different. He pointed out that an examination of the statistics of patients treated showed that allopathy was in greater demand, and that it was the policy of Government to encourage the unani and ayurvedic systems also and that as people passed out of the Ayurvedic College, every facility would be given to them to set up practice. He said that it was not however desirable to mix up two different systems as suggested.

MR. VEMA REDDY said that his main object was to see that Ayurveda was given more encouragement.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that Government were doing it now as far as possible.

No. 68.—Increase in the number of midwives attached to taluks.

Messrs. Soorappa (Sira Taluk) and Esuff Khan Sab (Sira Municipality).

MR. SOORAPPA prayed that with a view to extend the benefits of midwifery to the rural parts, the number of midwives attached to taluks might be increased.

THE SENIOR SURGEON explained that in almost all the places there were midwives, that any increase in their number was largely a question for the District Boards to consider as the pay of the midwives was debitable to their funds.

MR. E. KRISHNAPPA complained that consequent on a Departmental circular that lady-patients should be treated only in the female dispensaries, no midwife was attached to the male dispensaries. He requested that the restriction should be removed as it worked as a hardship, and prayed that a midwife be placed at the disposal of the male dispensaries also.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that this could be done if the District Board agreed to it.

No. 69.—Treatment to be provided for the rabid dog bite in the District Headquarter Hospitals.

Mr. G. Chennappa Setty (Sagar Taluk) and Basappa Gowda (Sorab Taluk).

MR. CHENNAPPA SETTY represented that under the existing practice those that were bitten by rabid dogs had to go to Bangalore for treatment and that it was very difficult for the people to find time and money to go such a long way. He, therefore, prayed that the treatment be made available in all the district headquarter hospitals and also at Sagar.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that in addition to the two premier institutions at Bangalore and Mysore, provision for anti-rabic treatment was made in four more hospitals of Chitaldrug, Kolar, Kolar Gold Fields and Kadur, and that the question of its extension to the other district hospitals would be considered.

THE SENIOR SURGEON pointed out that formerly the people had to go to Coonoor for such treatment and that the question of providing anti-rabid treatment in outside places was still in an experimental stage and that some more experience had to be gained before it could be extended to other parts of the State. He added that the experts in Coonoor would be consulted about the climatic nature of the places where the treatment could be undertaken and the period for which the serum could be preserved, etc., and that further action would be taken on receipt of their opinion as to whether the medicine sent by them would be useful in such places.

No. 70.—Visitor's Committee to Local Fund Dispensaries.

Messrs. M. C. Lingegowda (Mandya Taluk), B. Channappa (Yedatore Taluk), V. Bandiah (Nanjangud Taluk), K. V. Veeranna (Chamarajanagar Taluk), Junjappa *alias* Puttasamaiah, (Malavalli Taluk), Sanganabasappa, (Chamarajanagar Municipality), T. S. Allikhan (Minority Interest), H. C. Rayappa (Minority Interest), Patel Lingegowda (Krishnarajapet Taluk), Chiklingegowda *alias* Annegowda (Mandya Taluk), Sivananjegowda (Seringapatam Taluk), H. C. Dasappa (Special Interest), B. S. Puttasamiah (T.-Narsipur Taluk), D. Banumiah (Special Interest), N. Siddalingadevaru, (Seringapatam Taluk), Chikkegowda (Malavalli Taluk), Doddayajaman Puttanayaka (Minority Interest), Puttananjiah (Malavalli Municipality), S. Thimmegowda, (Krishnarajapet Taluk), and S. C. Malliah (Mandya Taluk.)

MR. S. C. MALLIAH requested that a Visitor's Committee might be constituted for each Local Fund Dispensary in the State. He pointed out that the request was being repeated in the Assembly year after year for the past 4 or 5 years and enquired what the difficulty of Government was in granting such a simple request.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that in accordance with the promise made by Government at the last

June session that the scheme would be tried as an experiment, it was done and that after gaining some more experiences of the working of the existing committees, it would be extended to other places.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH said that Visitor's Committees had been appointed in all district headquarter hospitals, but that the Local Fund Dispensaries were in greater need of them since there would be no one to take interest in their working in such places, where there were not high placed officers.

THE DEWAN said that the request would be granted.

No. 71.—Appointment of a Board of Non-Official Visitors to Local Fund Dispensaries.

Messrs. Anajaneya Setty and P. Nagarajiah (Pavagada Taluk), Soorappa (Sira Taluk) and Esuff Khan Sab (Sira Municipality).

(Same as above.)

No. 72.—Opening of Land Mortgage Bank in the Kolar District.

Mr. B. Srinivasa Rao, Bowringpet Taluk.

MR. B. SRINIVASA RAO represented that the agricultural class in the Kolar District was largely indebted and with a view to relieve them from indebtedness, prayed that a land mortgage bank be started in that district.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that a beginning would be made with Shimoga, Kadur and Tumkur Districts, and that after the scheme had worked for sometime, it would be extended to other districts.

No. 73.—Establishment of Land Mortgage Bank.

Mr. C. Subba Rao (Chitaldrug Municipality).

(Same as above.)

No 74.—Establishment of Veterinary Hospitals in taluk headquarters.

Messrs. B. N. Munisamappa (Bangalore Taluk), Nilgiri Sanjeeviah (Minority Interest) and B. Abdur Rahmon (Minority Interest).

MR. MUNISAMAPPA prayed that a Veterinary Hospital might be established in every taluk headquarter.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that that was the policy of Government and that they were carrying it out by opening Veterinary Hospital at the rate of 5 every year.

MR. KANCHAPPA complained that even though the Municipalities and the District Board of Tumkur had passed resolutions regarding the opening of Veterinary Hospitals in several parts of the district, no effect was given to them.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the delay was due to the difficulty of procuring qualified hands for appointment as Veterinary Inspectors.

MESSRS. S. C. MALLIAH and T. ABDUR RAHMON expressed surprise at Government's hesitation to open hospitals in needy places when the District Boards were prepared to pay their quota of the expenditure and asked how unless Veterinary Hospitals were established in every taluk the cattle could be protected.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that Government quite recognised the fact that there was great need for a very large number of Veterinary Hospitals in different parts of the State, but that the main difficulty was to get qualified hands and that Government could provide them only according to the resources available. He added that the course of training being one of five years, it was hard to get candidates to stick to the colleges and complete the course.

MESSRS. S. C. MALLAIAH and KHAN BAHADUR MOHAMED ABBAS KHAN thought that the difficulty could be solved by improving the pay and prospects of the appointments and throwing them open to outsiders. They said that that course should be adopted in the interest of the raiyats whose mainstay was cattle. Mr. Malliah also gave several instances of cattle dying in thousands in the villages round about Mandya and Malavalli even when there was a hospital in the latter place. He wanted to know how the Veterinary Inspector at Malavalli could go to Mandya when an epidemic broke out in both the places.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that at such times, the Department would be sending a mobile corps for inoculation purposes.

KHAN BAHADUR MOHAMED ABBAS KHAN suggested that it was possible to get the required number of candidates for training if the scholarships were increased. He said that last year there were 60 applicants for 4 scholarships.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the scholarships were increased by 3 or 4 during the current year and that the question of further increasing the grant would be considered next year.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA suggested that during the time of epidemics, it would be enough if people who knew the mode of inoculating the cattle were employed or even if the compounders could be trained to do inoculation.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the suggestion would be noted.

MR. S. N. M. RAZVI complained that supervision in the existing hospitals was very lax and had ample room for improvement.

MR. VENKATASAMIAH represented that for want of adequate supply of serum, there was heavy cattle mortality last year in the Closepet Taluk.

THE DEWAN said that there was some difficulty in procuring the right kind of serum and that steps would be taken to remedy the defects pointed out by the several members.

No. 75.—Deputation for studying agricultural co-operation.

Messrs. M. C. Lingegowda (Mandya Taluk), B. Channappa (Yedatore Taluk), V. Bandiah (Nanjangud Taluk), K. V. Veeranna Chamarajnagar Taluk), Junjappa *alias* Puttasamiah (Malavalli Taluk), Sanganbasappa (Chamarajnagar Municipality), T. S. Allikhan (Minority Interest), H. C. Rayappa (Minority Interest), Patel Lingegowda (Krishnarajapet Taluk), Chiklingegowda *alias* Annegowda (Mandya Taluk), Sivananjegowda (Seringapatam Taluk), H. C. Dasappa (Special Interest), B. S. Puttasamiah (T. Narsipur Taluk), D. Banumiah (Special Interest), N. Siddalingadevaru (Seringapatam Taluk), Chikkegowda (Malavalli Taluk), Dodayajaman Puttanayaka (Minority Interest), Puttánanjiah (Malavalli Municipality), S. Thimmegowda (Krishnarajapet Taluk), and S. C. Malliah (Mandya Taluk).

MR. H. C. DASAPPA represented that a resolution on this subject was brought up in the June Session of the Assembly in 1927, which was largely discussed and passed, but regretted that no action was taken on it by Government even after 3 years. He pointed out that agriculture being the main occupation of the people of Mysore, the State required a person who had specialised in agricultural co-operation so that improved methods of agriculture might be introduced from time to time. He referred to the fact that the scientific system of agriculture had developed by leaps and bounds in Western countries and pointed to countries like Ireland and Denmark which were once very poor but had been enriched by the agricultural co-operative methods.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that Government would note the request for consideration.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA remarked that the same reply had been given to him by Government during the previous year and said that there should be no more delay in giving effect to it.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA was of opinion that there was no need for such a deputation since there was any amount of literature on the subject from which up-to-date methods could be learnt.

MR. G. CHENNAPPA said that a private gentleman, preferably from the agricultural class might be selected for the deputation.

No. 76.—Use of uniform weights and measures in all parts of the State.

Mr. D. Banumiah (Special Interest).

MR. D. BANUMIAH represented that the use of uniform weights and measures in all parts of the State might be enforced and that all the merchants might be made to follow the Regulation and rules in the matter. He regretted that in spite of a definite promise made by Government during the previous sessions, no action had been taken so far.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that action was being taken to enforce the new law and that the delay was due to the preliminary arrangements necessary for making the prescribed weights and measures available to the public.

MESSRS. M. L. NAGAPPA SETTY and RAMA DAS represented that it was not enough if the use of certified weights and measures alone was enforced but that a uniformity should be insisted upon throughout the State in the matter of calculation of such standardised weights and measures. Mr. Rama Das also represented that there was a measure known as *Kolaga* which varied in different places and wanted it to be standardised also.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the authorized measures and weights only could be used in notified areas and that the uniformity suggested would be secured when the law was enforced.

At this stage, the Assembly rose for lunch and met again at 3-45 p.m.

MR. DEVAPPA GOWDA observed that there were still many subjects and resolutions to be discussed and as this was the last occasion that the present members of the Assembly met, he requested that the period of the present session might be extended.

THE DEWAN said that the session would be continued on Monday between 8 a.m. and 12 noon.

When the Irrigation Bill was then proposed to be taken up, several members observed that they had not gone through the Bill completely on the impression that it would be taken up on the last day, *i.e.*, on Saturday. Thereupon the discussion on the Bill was postponed to Saturday.